

Spizella passerina. Chipping Sparrow. These birds are seen at all seasons at the lower elevations. They move up to the summit in the summer and become fairly common.—DANIEL M. POPPER, *Mount Hamilton, California, July 25, 1950*.

Duck Hawks Nesting in Colorado.—Although the Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*) has been reported nesting in two localities in Colorado, it seems desirable at this time to place on record a third and more northern nesting location in the state. Sclater (*A History of the Birds of Colorado*, London, 1912) wrote of a pair that nested in the Garden of the Gods for five years. More recently Bailey and Niedrach (*Auk*, 63, 1946:253) reported a pair they observed in 1943 nesting at Chimney Rock between Pagosa Springs and Durango in southwestern Colorado.

On April 25, 1950, Victor Favier reported a hawk or falcon nest on the back of the third Flatiron, a prominent rock formation just south of Boulder. The next day he and I visited the site fully expecting to see Prairie Falcons but were surprised to find a pair of Duck Hawks with four eggs. Copulation was observed at this time. The nest was on a ledge about sixty feet from the ground. The site was visited on May 9, 14, and 21. It was next visited about two weeks later when three well-developed young were present. The fourth egg was infertile. The three young were banded at this time. On June 24 a young female was taken from the nest for use in falconry; this is the last time the birds were observed.

The attitude of the birds toward a pair of Prairie Falcons (*Falco mexicanus*) may be of interest. The nest of the Prairie Falcons was situated approximately two hundred yards from but not in direct view of the Duck Hawk site. At the time the nest of these birds was discovered it contained five young slightly older than those of the Duck Hawk. When this nest was approached the Prairie Falcons flew about noisily, much more so than we had ever seen the Duck Hawks do. At one time when I had my eyes fixed on the crying bird a Duck Hawk streaked by almost faster than my eyes could follow and only a few feet over the Prairie Falcon. This performance was repeated at least three times. This was the first time we had ever seen the Duck Hawks take any notice of the Prairie Falcons. These actions and the proximity of the two nests would seem to contradict the conjecture of Webster (*Auk*, 61, 1944:609-616) that the Duck Hawk has been crowded out by the Prairie Falcon as a resident breeding bird in Colorado.—NORMAN R. FRENCH, *University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado, August 1, 1950*.

Corrections Concerning Data on Alaskan Birds.—In a recent list of birds from Wrangell, southeastern Alaska (*Condor*, 52, 1950:36) I made an error, whereby my bibliographic carelessness reflected on the accuracy of John Burroughs (*Narrative of the Expedition in Harriman Alaska Expedition*, 1, 1902:40). Contrary to my previous statement, Ridgway (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 50, II, 1902:725) did report a Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) from Alaska—"Point Gustavus, Glacier Bay," undoubtedly the same specimen referred to by Burroughs. Therefore, the specimen collected and others seen by me represent the second record of the Redstart from Alaska. It is noteworthy that both records are from the mainland coast of the southeastern part of the territory. I suggest that the Redstart, like several other species (Swarth, *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, ser. 4, 23, 1936:68), reached the coast rather recently, by way of the large mainland river valleys, from the east.

The time is opportune to correct some errors in my papers on the Black Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus bachmani*) in Alaska, errors dealing with identification of seashore invertebrates:

Condor, 43, 1941:175 and 178; *Wilson Bull.*, 53, 1941:142. For *Acmaea scutum* read *Acmaea pelta* (= *Acmaea cassis pelta*).

Condor, 43, 1941:175 and 178, lines 31 and 42. For *Mitella polymerus* read *Balanus cariosus*.

Condor, 43, 1941:178, line 39. To the associates *Mytilus californianus*, *Pisaster ochraceus*, *Mitella polymerus* add *Acmaea digitalis* and *Balanus cariosus*.

Wilson Bull., 53, 1941:142. To the associates *Mytilus californianus*, *Pisaster ochraceus*, and *Mitella polymerus* add *Acmaea digitalis* and *Balanus cariosus*.

Apparently my identifications of *Balanus glandula* and other invertebrates were correct, although it should be noted that my taxonomy followed Ricketts and Calvin (*Between Pacific Tides*, 1939: 1-320).—J. DAN WEBSTER, *Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, August 16, 1950*.